

2004

NEVADA
STATEWIDE STRATEGY
FOR DRUG CONTROL,
VIOLENCE PREVENTION
AND SYSTEM
IMPROVEMENT



*Department of Public Safety
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808 West Nye Lane
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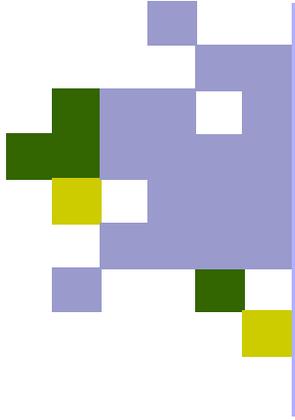
This report was prepared by the Department of Public Safety, Office of Criminal Justice Assistance in coordination with the Statewide Strategy Advisory Board, in accordance with U. S. Department of Justice guidelines.

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Data and Analysis	4
Resource Needs	13
Priorities	21
Selected Programs	24
Coordination Efforts	30
Appendix A	i
Nevada Crime Clock	
Appendix B	ii
Media Clips	
Appendix C	v iii
Advisory Board Members	
Endnotes	ix



SECTION I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Admitted to the union as a state in 1864, Nevada was considered small with a population of only 21,111. For the past 17 years, our “small” state has been the fastest growing state in the nation. Steeped in variety and history, the “Silver State” offers the excitement and sophistication of urban areas, or peaceful hometown living in rural areas. Nevada’s location provides for easy access by car or air to some of the largest, most sophisticated metropolitan areas in the world.

With growth comes demand for more services, more highways, more medical care, more schools, and consequently more crime. As population grows, Nevada’s revenue has been lagging behind. Without the assistance of the Byrne grant, drug trafficking, the crimes and consequences associated with it, would be almost totally uncontrolled.

Each year Nevada’s Byrne Strategy becomes more focused. It is based on an analysis of current efforts and resource needs. As Nevada endeavors to discover the extent of substance abuse and violent crime within its borders, a comprehensive picture develops.

The Data and Analysis section (II) describes in detail the state’s drug and crime control problems and the factors contributing to the problems. It also addresses the fact drug trafficking and violent crime is not just a “big city” problem anymore. Rural areas with mountainous terrain, miles from urban areas, provide ideal locations for marijuana cultivation and clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. Nevada’s highways have been identified as a pipeline for the transportation of illegal narcotics from Mexico and California to the Midwest and other regions of the country.

The resource needs for Nevada are presented in five categories in Section III.

Prevention/Education

Law Enforcement

Adjudication

Corrections and Treatment

Information Systems and Technological Improvements

Priorities (section IV) were chosen by a newly formed Advisory Board for Drug Control, Violence Prevention and Systems Improvement. Nevada's priorities are all related to one or more of the National Drug Control Strategy. They are:

1. Targeting Nevada's Drug Trade - ONDCP priority #3
2. Education and Prevention - ONDCP priority #1
3. Treating Nevada's Addiction - ONDCP priority #2

Section V describes the programs and the corresponding purpose areas the Byrne grant will fund. We are confident the applications we receive will confirm the selection of these priority areas.

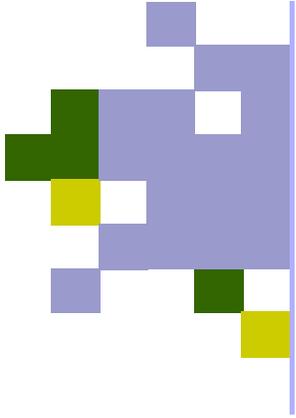
Coordination efforts are described in section VI. Encouraging agencies to work together, sharing information and resources, has always been at the forefront of OCJA's mission. Especially fostering cooperation among the various disciplines. Coordination and cooperation among agencies is a required component of the Byrne application.

Each year the SAA staff strive to improve the sub-grant application process, the quarterly progress reports, the monitoring visits, and the technical assistance provided to the sub-recipients. We have chosen purpose area #24 "Gang Task Forces" to evaluate within the next four years.

Nevada's application for funding under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program emphasizes the belief that drugs and violent crime are a societal problem of major importance. It also reflects Nevada's belief that the problem can be most effectively addressed through collaborative relationships. The interrelationship among family, religion, health care, education, community values and

crime, mean that all segments of our society must take an active role in combating substance abuse. Substance abuse and crime control is not simply law enforcement, drug treatment or incarceration. It is the various components of society working in concert with one another to make our communities a place where people can live, work and enjoy a safe, peaceful, crime free way of life.





SECTION II

DATA AND ANALYSIS

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Nevada is a state of extremes. While ranking 7th in the nation for size, it ranks 35th for population. The ten largest cities in Nevada rank from a population of 478,434 in Las Vegas to 7,536 for Fallon. These extremes contribute greatly to the drug and violent crime issues throughout our state. Between 1860 and 1870 Nevada's population grew from 6,857 to 42,291. Although not as dramatic, this trend continues to this day. In 1990 the census placed the population of Nevada at 1,236,130. Only twelve years later, the 2002 population was 2,206,022, an increase of 78%. Statistics show, however, this increase was not uniform throughout the state. Clark County (the Las Vegas metropolitan area) experienced a 101% growth rate while the other major metropolitan area consisting of Washoe County, Carson City County, and Douglas County had a growth of only 40%. The balance of the state (rural Nevada) had an increase of 41% for the same twelve-year period. It is anticipated in another twelve years (2014) the population will increase another 27%. Nevada's population density in the rural areas is 2.1 persons per square mile. At this density the population of Washington, D.C. would be only 128 people.¹

Another major contributing factor to the drug and crime issues Nevada faces is the 24-hour lifestyles. This is a "double-edged sword" for Nevada. On one hand the glitz and glamour of the Casinos bring in much of the states' revenue from the nearly 48 million tourists each year. Almost three quarters (74%) of the tourists frequent the Las Vegas area.² On the other hand the volume of tourists provide the ideal environment for narcotics traffickers to blend in and move through the area. Nevada legalized gambling in 1931³ and remains the glitziest showplace for the industry. More than 40

Nevada keeps title as nation's fastest-growing

BY GEOFF DORNAN
Appeal Capitol Bureau

Nevada's population grew by another 4.1 percent in fiscal 2003, keeping the title of the nation's fastest-growing state.

"Nevada continues to be the fastest-growing state, having been that for the past 17 years," said state demographer Jeff Hardcastle.

He estimated the state's total population at 2,295,566 as of July 1, 2003.

But that growth is far from even, with nearly all of it concentrated in Southern Nevada and the western corridor from Reno to Douglas County.

Carson City, the only community in the state with a growth cap, increased by just seven-tenths of a percent from July 2002 to July 2003. The capital's population was listed as 55,220.

By percentage, Lyon County was by far the fastest-growing county — 6.4 percent, compared to 4.6 percent for Clark and Nye. Lyon has 41,244 residents, according to the population survey.

Douglas County reported 3.1 percent growth rate — most of it in new housing developments in Gardnerville — and a total population of 45,603.

Clark County added 71,091 residents in 2003, bringing its population to 1,620,748. Washoe added 13,810 new residents for a population of 373,233.

Beyond that, most counties were flat or losing population. Seven of the state's 10 rural counties reported declining population totals — Elko, Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Mineral and White Pine.

Pershing and Humboldt counties stayed pretty much even. Only Eureka County among the rurals reported a significant increase in population — 2.6 percent. But that amounts to just 36 new residents since the total county populations is just 1,420.

Hardcastle's office does the projections every fiscal year. The numbers are used to help apportion sales tax and other revenues among the counties and for other purposes.

million visitors come to Las Vegas, Reno, Tahoe and other Nevada cities annually,⁴ most with visions of riches dancing in their heads. If one scratches beneath the glitz and glamour of Nevada,

Nevada's Major Highways



you will find some alarming statistics. When compared with the other 49 states, Nevada ranks first in the nation in suicide,⁵ first in divorce,⁶ first in high school dropouts,⁷ first in homicide against women,⁸ at the top in gambling addictions,⁹ third in bankruptcies,¹⁰ second in abortion,¹¹ fourth in rape,¹² eleventh in out-of-wedlock births,¹³ fourth in alcohol-related deaths,¹⁴ and fifth in crime.¹⁵ It ranks in the top one-third of the nation in child abuse¹⁶ and dead-last in voter participation.¹⁷ One-tenth of all Southern Nevadans are alcoholics.¹⁸ *George* magazine named Las Vegas “One of the 10 Most Corrupt Cities in America.”¹⁹

The drug and violent crime problems within Nevada range from the typical problems of a large metropolitan area compounded by extraordinary growth, to a mid-sized city with a relative high growth rate to a large area of the state (82.6%) with extremely sparse population and the resulting lack of resources. The rural areas of the state present a particular problem as two major east to west interstates, I-80 and I-15, cross Nevada. The primary north to south route is US-95 (see map above.) Major traffickers routinely utilize Interstate 15 to transport narcotics from California and the southern border points of entry to Clark County and other parts of the United States. Because of increased security at airports since September 11, 2001, the transportation of narcotics on the highway has become a more frequent choice. The Las Vegas

airport, however, was ranked as the seventh busiest airport in the country in 2001 according to the “Governing State & Local Source Book” for 2003.

Since 1994 Nevada has ranked in the top ten of the “Most Dangerous State” in which to live list according to the Morgan Quitno Press. For 2003 Nevada is ranked as the second most dangerous state in which to live, preceded only by Louisiana, which is ranked number one. The rankings are based on a formula averaging a state’s ranking in 14 to 16 categories of crime, police and corrections. Overall, out of 271 metropolitan areas, Las Vegas was ranked 23rd out of the top 25 most dangerous areas in which to live.

Murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault make up the “violent crimes” category. Violent crimes as a group increased by 12.4% from 2001 to 2002. The drug arrests for adults in 2002 totaled 9,580 and juveniles accounted for 1,455 more (this does not include drug arrests made by the Nevada Division of Investigation). Nevada’s total arrest rate per 1,000 population in 2002 was 69.4. Statewide there were 4,907 full-time sworn law enforcement officers in Nevada in 2002. This represents a ratio of 2.22 officers per 1,000 population.²⁰

While the FBI reports that the nation’s homicide rate in 1996 recorded the largest one-year drop in 35 years, murders in Las Vegas increased by 36 percent that same year.²¹ As alarming as these figures may be, the rate of suicide is just as frightening. One in 25 visitors who die in Las Vegas dies by his or her own hand.²²

According to the UCR 2002 Crime Clock, one violent crime is committed every 37 minutes, 55 seconds. The 2002 violent crime rate in Nevada was 6.3 offenses per 1,000 population. (See Appendix A).

Facts revealed by the table on drug violations for county and municipal agencies:²³

- ‘ 86.32% of juvenile arrests involved possession violations; 13.68% involved sale/manufacturing.
- ‘ 73.96% of adult arrests involved possessions’ violations, and 26.04% involved sale/manufacturing.
- ‘ Of the 9,621 drug arrests, 7,683 were male and 1,938 were female.
- ‘ The age group 21-29 accounted for most drug possession violations at 2,191 (30.1%).

- ' The age group 21-29 accounted for drug sales/manufacturing violations at 823 (35.5%).

Facts revealed by the table on liquor violations for county and municipal agencies:

- ' 94.4% of juvenile arrests involved liquor laws, and 5.6% were for driving under the influence (DUI).
- ' A total of 9,100 adults were arrested for DUI, and 81 juveniles were arrested.
- ' Of 9,181 DUI arrests in 2002, 7,579 were male, 1,602 female.

In addition to the above statistics from county and municipal agencies, the Nevada Highway Patrol and the Nevada Division of Investigation made 1,071 drug arrests and 4,409 DUI arrests. Of these drug arrests 67% were for synthetic narcotics such as methamphetamine, an escalating problem in Nevada. The drug arrests in 2002 totaled 10,515.

Gangs have been a major contributor to the growth of violent crime in the past decade. Heavily armed with sophisticated weapons, gangs are involved in drug trafficking, murder, witness intimidation, robbery, extortion and turf battles. The consistent rise in gang membership and the social ills associated with gang membership have clearly defined gangs as a chronic community issue. A chronic gang environment is supportive of crime and violence, drug and alcohol abuse, teen pregnancy, school drop out, unemployment and other negative behaviors.

Today, rapid population growth, close proximity to Los Angeles and other large California metropolitan areas, and new technology contribute to the thriving gang problem. Local gangs join with sophisticated California gangs to commit crimes in both states. They quickly seize control of small neighborhoods and openly engage in criminal acts to protect turf, sell narcotics and gain recognition.

As of 2002 Nevada had 7,597 gang members on file, and 3,992 gang associates. Felony arrests of gang members were 686 and misdemeanor arrests were 3,166.²⁴ Results of a 2003 survey conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance reported that the gangs causing the most problems are the Hispanic Street Gangs with the Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs coming in second.

On December 2, 2003, a federal grand jury in the District of Nevada returned an 11-count indictment against 42 defendants who are members or associates of the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club. Each defendant was charged with 10 counts of violence in aid of racketeering, and 1 count of using and carrying firearms during and in relation to crimes of violence. Federal, state, and local law enforcement officers executed arrest warrants and search warrants at the defendants' residences and clubhouses in Alaska, Arizona, California, Nevada, and Washington. Officers seized firearms, bulletproof vests, stolen vehicles and methamphetamine. The charges in the indictment stem from a violent clash in 2002 between the Hells Angels and the Mongols Motorcycle Club at a casino in Laughlin, Nevada where two Mongols and three Hells Angels were killed. (See Appendix B for more information.)

Chemical dependency and addictions underlie much of the criminal activity for which individuals are prosecuted, convicted and incarcerated in Nevada. In the past 15 years, Nevada's prison population has more than doubled from 4,902 in 1988 to 10,480 today, with 800 of these inmates being under 21 years of age. Department of Corrections statistics reveal that 60% to 90% of all inmates have drug or alcohol problems, even though only 24% of those inmates are convicted for direct drug or alcohol crimes. Thirty-eight percent of inmates have been convicted of violent crimes, and a majority of those crimes occur during drug or alcohol use. Most sex offenders (17% of the prison population) report they used drugs or alcohol to embolden them to commit the offense. Convicted property crime offenders (19% of the prison population) report they were stealing or defrauding to get money for drugs. Despite best efforts, inmates still manage to obtain drugs that are smuggled into prison by visitors or other means. The female prison population is increasing, with methamphetamine being their drug of choice. Many young women start using methamphetamine for weight control.

In 2002 Nevada ranked 11th in the nation for prisoner incarceration per 100,000 population, according to the 2003 Governing State and Local Source Book. This same source indicates Nevada has 129 welfare recipients per 10,000 residents.

The Nevada Division of Parole and Probation supervises approximately 16,000 offenders a year, with 32% of these offenders being serious and/or addicted drug users. About 28% admit to regular use, and 17% to occasional use. Parole and Probation has no funding to support any kind of evaluation or treatment.

The Nevada Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse reports that Nevada only has resources to meet 10% of the treatment needs in the community. Nevada is one of only five states which does not have “community corrections” programs for treatment or less-restrictive confinement in the community. Incarceration is the most expensive sentencing alternative. Incarceration alone does not solve the problem of drug addiction or abuse. Nevada needs other sentencing alternatives, intermediate sanctions, treatment furloughs, and other innovative options to help solve our state’s illicit drug problem.

Another distinction Nevada has, according to the Morgan Quitno Press, is that it is ranked 46th out of 50 states as being the least healthiest state to live in for 2003. Number one being the most healthy and number 50 being the least healthy. The methodology is based on 21 factors reflecting access to health care providers, affordability of health care and a generally healthy population.

In the spring of 2001, the Nevada Department of Education conducted its fifth statewide administration of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey as part of the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. Specific behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death and disease were identified, then categorized into six risk areas:

Behaviors that result in unintentional or intentional injuries:

- Only 40% of middle school students and 36% of high school students always wear seat belts.
- Thirteen percent of middle school students and 16% of high school students carried a weapon in the month prior to the survey.
- Approximately 41% of middle school students and 36% of high school students were in a physical fight during the previous year.
- Sixteen percent of middle school students and 20 % of high school students seriously considered attempting suicide during the past year, and 12% of middle school students and 11% of high school students actually attempted suicide.

Tobacco use:

- More than a third of middle school students (36.5%) and approximately two-thirds of high school students (66.5%) have tried cigarettes. Four percent of middle school students and 7% of high school students used chewing tobacco or snuff.

Alcohol and other drug use:

— Nearly half of middle school students (49%) and 80% of high school students have had at least one full drink of alcohol during their lifetime, most before the age of 13.

— Approximately 16% of middle school students and more than half of high school students (51%) have used marijuana at least once in their life, and 10% and 27% respectively, used marijuana during the month prior to the survey.

— Approximately 6% of middle school students and 12% of high school students have used some form of cocaine.

— Sixteen percent of high school students have sniffed glue or inhaled other substances to get high during their life.

— Lifetime use of methamphetamine was reported by 6% of middle school students and 16% at the high school level.

— Approximately 1 in 5 middle school students (19%) and more than a third (36%) of high school students were offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property one or more times in the past year.

Sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancies:

— Forty-nine percent of high school students have had sexual intercourse at least once in their life.

Dietary behaviors:

— Approximately 45% of both middle school and high school students are dissatisfied with their weight. The majority believed they were overweight.

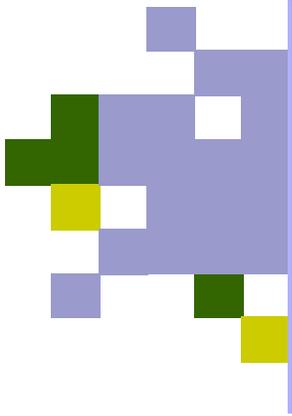
Only about 36% of middle school students and 20% of high school students eat fruit or vegetables on a daily basis.

Physical inactivity:

— Seventy-two percent of middle school students and 66% of high school students participated in at least 20 minutes of aerobic activity on three or more days during the week prior to the survey.

Results of a survey conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance revealed the most serious drug problem across Nevada is methamphetamine with alcohol being a close second. Ninety-four percent of the jurisdictions replying to the survey stated that illegal drugs are very available in their communities with marijuana and methamphetamine being the easiest to obtain. The most needed resources critical to both short and long term operations for both law enforcement and treatment providers are additional personnel and operating expenses.

The survey also showed 80% of the drug trafficking in Nevada is transported in or through the state, by Mexican drug trafficking organizations. All jurisdictions reporting show an increase in the past year in drug availability and use, an increase in cost, a change in purity, and a change in the patterns of violent crime and drug related crime.



SECTION III

RESOURCE NEEDS

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Prevention: Not unlike other areas of the U.S., Nevada recognizes the importance of prevention programs. By promoting a safe, secure environment for our youth through substance abuse prevention/diversion and gang intervention programs, we ensure the future of our state.

Officers and detectives regularly provide specialized training in gang issues to agencies and groups in neighborhoods and communities who request help or are at high risk of gang-related activity. *(See Appendix B for more information.)* This allows various agencies to network more effectively, sharing information and coordinating resources in dealing with gang-related issues. The officers are in contact with gang members and make their presence among gang members known on a daily basis.

In the early 1990s law enforcement realized assistance by all agencies involved in the effort to reduce gang crime was necessary. As a result of the efforts of a gang task force, community awareness and support was overwhelming. As the task forces have matured, a new system for tracking gang members has evolved. Through interstate cooperation, a database has been created to link California and Nevada gang databases. This system is the first of its kind in the nation and a critical step in monitoring the activities of interstate gang movement. As more areas of the state get on-line with the database, gangs will find it more difficult to move without detection.

By reducing the availability of new recruits for local gangs through the implementation of gang prevention/intervention programming, the population of members and associates will decrease. Basic needs include more after school, weekend, and summer activities, as well as academic intervention for all school age children. Finding locations, providing transportation, recruiting outreach staff, and, of course, stabilized funding are all obstacles to implementing and/or continuing existing programs.

The Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities funds are awarded to districts on a formula basis (each district receives a per pupil allocation), while the 21st Century funds are competitive grants for which each school or district must compete. Recent trends in federal funding indicates Safe and Drug Free federal funds are being reduced while 21st Century funds are being increased.

The decrease in Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities to some of Nevada's smaller schools and districts could have a dramatic decrease in the alcohol/drug abuse education and awareness activities in those districts. The increase in 21st Century funds is a definite benefit to Nevada. However, the application process for these funds is extremely competitive and frequently funding requests are 4-5 times the total funds available. In addition, federal funding sources require priority be given to schools or communities experiencing academic problems, and thus there will be many communities who do not have access to this source of funding creating a large gap in available resources for the programs.

The area of prescription drug abuse has recently been brought to the forefront of prevention efforts in Nevada. Prescription drug abuse is a serious public health concern in the United States. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, an estimated nine million people ages 12 and older used prescription drugs for non medical reasons in 1999. Currently, little information exists to assess Nevada residents' awareness of this issue. Plans to address this issue include conducting focus groups with a target audience in Clark County not only to test awareness, but to develop a greater understanding of the particular issues Nevadans are dealing with when it comes to prescription drug availability, use and misuse. In addition, focus groups will provide recommendations on tailoring messages to be meaningful to the target audience. This wide gap is recognized by healthcare professionals, educators, and law enforcement. Through available federal resources educational programs will provide the information needed to address the growing problem.

Law Enforcement: According to a survey conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance, the greatest need for law enforcement is the area of personnel. Due to lack of sufficient funding, most law enforcement agencies must rely on overtime rather than hiring of additional personnel. The large rural areas of Nevada are often left unpatrolled for long periods due to lack of personnel. This shortage forces a reactive rather than pro-active approach to drug trafficking.

The participation in multi-jurisdictional task forces includes local, state, interstate and federal task forces statewide. These task forces work closely with federal agencies such as the DEA, ATF, FBI, Fallon Naval Air Station, U.S. Customs, U.S. Forest Service, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau

of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Park Service and U.S. Postal Service to exchange information and work jointly in matters of mutual interest. Coordination is also made with Nevada Department of Corrections, Nevada Division of Parole and Probation and law enforcement agencies in Utah, Arizona and California. Without this joint effort, many of the local law enforcement agencies would not be able to perform their functions as efficiently as they do simply because of the lack of sufficient personnel and funding for overtime.

According to 94% of the agencies polled, methamphetamine and marijuana are very easily obtainable in Nevada. In fact, the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) stated in a March 2002 report that Nevada ranked 7th in the nation for the total weight of methamphetamine seized, and 13th for methamphetamine incidents (laboratory and associated material). Law Enforcement agencies in Washoe and Clark Counties have banded together in an effort to reduce the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. Locating and dismantling of clan labs is a top priority for the task forces.

According to 45% of those surveyed, there remains a gap in the communication between law enforcement and treatment providers. There is no doubt that substance abuse or dependence is related to crime through the effects it has on the user's behavior and by generating violence and other illegal activity in connection with drug trafficking. In reviewing Nevada arrestees, 64.2% of males and 62.5% of females tested positive for the NIDA-5 drugs. More Nevadans than the national average report chronic alcohol use. Although alcohol is a legal substance, there were 15,554 Nevadans arrested in 2001 for alcohol related crimes. In 2000 there were 162 fatal crashes involving alcohol or drugs and 480 drug or alcohol related deaths. Through increased funding for coordinated efforts by law enforcement and treatment providers, it is hoped the gap can be narrowed and communications can be increased.

Since the September 11 incident, the task forces have frequently found connections between illegal drug money and terrorist activities. These incidents are increasing in Nevada. So much so the task forces have requested additional training in the recognition of possible terrorist connections to drug activities. First

'Major' meth lab busted

BY FT. NORTON
Appeal Staff Writer

A two-year investigation ended in the arrest of a Silver Springs man and the discovery of a "major, clandestine methamphetamine lab," according to Lyon County police Tuesday.

Jay Hansen, 36, was charged with manufacturing methamphetamine, unlawful use of methamphetamine and marijuana and possession of paraphernalia. He is being held in lieu of \$106,132 bond.

Lyon County Narcotics Division officers searched Hansen's Lake Street house Friday, according to Lyon County Sheriff's Deputy Lt. Bob Sherlock.

"The lab was not in operation at the time the search warrant was served," he said. "Officers were able to recover a small quantity of finished product. Numerous chemicals, lab equipment, scales and other paraphernalia were seized and disposed of by a specialized hazardous waste team."

Hansen's brother, 37-year-old Jack Hansen, who arrived at the house during the search, was cited for possession of paraphernalia and released, Sherlock said. Charges against him of methamphetamine manufacturing and use are pending a review by the Lyon County District Attorney's Office.

Sherlock said Friday's bust is the fifth methamphetamine lab seized in Lyon County during the past seven months.

responders must be trained in the identification of crime scenes where possible terrorist-related activities have occurred.

Adjudication: Among resources available in the judicial system of Nevada are speciality courts. Nevada Assembly Bill 29 added a \$7 administrative assessment to misdemeanor charges when defendants are found guilty. Expectations are that once this administrative assessment is being fully applied and collected approximately \$3.5 million will be available to help fund specialty courts each year. Specialty courts are defined as drug, mental health, or alcohol courts. It is currently estimated the drug courts will need about \$3.5 million, but they do not expect to receive the total amount until FY 2005 at the earliest. Even when funds are received, they will be shared with other specialty courts. Nevada drug courts must have grant funding to maintain themselves.

Until 1995 formal supervision of court ordered suspended sentences only applied to juvenile courts and those adults convicted of felonies and gross misdemeanors. Adult supervision was and continues to be conducted by the State of Nevada's Division of Parole and Probation. Juvenile probation is conducted at the county level, while the State of Nevada's Division of Youth Parole supervises juvenile parolees. The void of court services after the juvenile justice system and prior to felony convictions at the District Court level was enormous.

In 1995 legislation was passed allowing county justice courts to incorporate formal supervision of misdemeanor offenders under NRS Chapter 211A, the Department of Alternative Sentencing. The Department of Alternative Sentencing supervises adults convicted of misdemeanor offenses including domestic violence, driving under the influence, theft, crimes against children and drug offenders. The Department of Alternative Sentencing also provides supervision of defendants who are released on bail. The supervision while on bail can extend until the defendant is sentenced in the district court, thereby filling a large gap in the justice system. However, funding these newly developed departments requires additional outside assistance until the individual cities and counties can adequately budget for the programs.

While the alternative sentencing programs in Nevada have proven highly successful, a minimum of .5 million dollars is needed to bridge the gap that currently exists in the various

alternative sentencing programs. Northern Nevada alternative sentencing programs have been able to reduce their recidivism rate to 5.3%. The programs have only been able to achieve such success through the use of grant funding sources.

Corrections and Treatment: Chemical dependency and addictions underlie much of the criminal activity for which individuals are prosecuted, convicted and incarcerated in Nevada. In the past 15 years, Nevada's prison population has more than doubled from 4,902 in 1988 to 10,480 today. However, resources to treat the dependencies and addictions have not kept pace with the increase in imprisonment. When an offender is first admitted to prison, he or she undergoes a 30-day intake process to determine drug or alcohol use, abuse and history. Statistics reveal that 60% to 90% of all inmates have drug or alcohol problems.

Nevada now has two residential, therapeutic communities for males, both offering 9-12 month intensive treatment programs. One program operating since 1998 has graduated more than 800 inmates and reports an overall recidivism rate of 25% for its graduates. According to statistics, less than 10% of graduates return to prison on new felonies. The second program began operation in November 2002 and is too new to have a reported recidivism rate. Both programs offer aftercare services within the institution for inmates who complete their programs but do not parole. Nevada Revised Statute 209.4238 mandates one year of aftercare services for those who complete a prison therapeutic community program. The statute intends for the aftercare to be provided in the community. However, Nevada is one of five states without "community corrections" programs and lack of funding prohibits the provision of these services in the community at this time. Although the Nevada Department of Corrections oversees 21 facilities, it is among the five states in America receiving the least federal funds.

There is no question there is a direct correlation between substance abuse and violent crime. In 2003 there were 145,786 Nevadans abusing or dependent on drugs and/or alcohol. In 2001 the number of Nevadans arrested for drug related crimes was 8,561. When compared to the national average, the statistics are astounding. Youth Behavior Risk Factor Survey found more students in Nevada used marijuana one or more times during their life (50.8%) than the national average of

46.2%. Nevada students are more likely to drink on school property (7.7% in Nevada versus 5.4% nationally).

Although the statistics show a significant problem in Nevada, the treatment efforts have fallen short. The 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse found that of the 10 states with the highest percentage of treatment gaps (persons needing treatment but not receiving it), 6 were Western States. Arizona had the highest percentage treatment gap of 2.29 percent, while Nevada's treatment gap was 1.81 percent or 27,941 persons in the aged 12 or older group. Nationally the percentage was 1.74 percent. Of the 10,449 Nevadans who did receive treatment in 2002, 1,499 (14%) primarily used marijuana and 2,800 (26%) primarily used amphetamines.

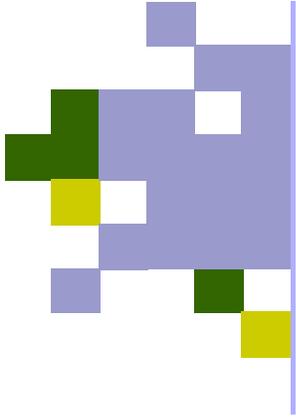
Information Systems and Technological Improvements: The Nevada Livescan project began in the early 1990s with the purchase of two Livescan systems through the Western Identification Network (WIN) for the purpose of testing this new technology. The two systems were placed in jails in northern and southern Nevada. These two early models were able to record fingerprints in an electronic environment and transmit them to the Nevada Criminal History Repository in Carson City over voice grade telephone lines. It took approximately 12 minutes for the transmission of the fingerprints to occur and printout on FBI criminal fingerprint cards at the Repository. After transmission from the jails, the fingerprint cards were processed manually at the Repository and one of the prints produced by the Livescan was mailed to the FBI. Over the years, the quality of the prints were monitored and the images were found to be more than acceptable for detailed fingerprint comparisons.

In 1996 a Byrne grant funded the beginnings of the current Livescan network. With this grant the Repository was able to stage the Repository and some local jails with newer Livescan technology to take advantage of the new proposed Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) contracted for by WIN. Plans called for the new Livescan systems to automatically feed the AFIS system and the Nevada State Criminal History System. The Livescans, in some larger jurisdictions, would have the demographics fed by the local jail management systems so that data would only have to be entered one time, ensuring record accuracy. The Nevada Criminal Justice

Information system's Advisory Policy Committee also recognized the importance of this technology and passed a resolution to recommend that future Byrne 5% set-aside funding be used solely for the Nevada Livescan project. A decision was also reached to have the State fund all maintenance for all criminal systems statewide to ensure that these systems continue to operate properly. Currently, maintenance costs stand at more than \$160,000 per year on 23 local systems and the Repository receiving site.

A Livescan proposal was prepared for the State of Nevada which called for new store and forward fingerprint receiving stations to be installed at the Repository in Carson City. The State network was also upgraded to carry the Livescan traffic as part of this segment of the project, allowing those agencies connected to the network to transmit the complete fingerprint record in under one minute. With the base system in place, numerous other individual projects were undertaken to expand the number of Livescan units. Receiving equipment has been upgraded since the original install.

Today, the Livescan store and forward sends electronic fingerprint records directly to the WIN AFIS. The interface between Livescan and the Nevada Criminal Justice Information System (NCJIS) has been completed and the link to send electronic fingerprints to the FBI has also been completed. This project has freed the data entry staff from performing three very time consuming and intensive data entry functions and the fingerprint technicians no longer have to perform manual fingerprint scanning duties. The fingerprints are transmitted directly to the WIN AFIS, automatically entered into NCJIS, automatically searched by WIN and a response is automatically generated to the booking agency. Approximately 60% of the time the fingerprints are processed automatically without any human intervention. In addition the AFIS stores the fingerprints in an electronic file allowing for paperless fingerprint processing and storage. We will continue to use Byrne funds for system upgrades and to purchase one more system. After that single system is purchased all booking sites in Nevada will have Livescan technology.



SECTION IV

PRIORITIES

*Office of Criminal Justice Assistance
555 Wright Way
Carson City Nevada 89710*

To determine priorities for the Byrne Grant funds, Nevada assembled a new committee to examine the problems and resource needs of the state. This committee utilized a strategic planning process which resulted in a long term and comprehensive plan for combating drug-related and violent crime and for making justice system improvements in the State of Nevada.

Nevada's committee represents the three branches of government, executive, judicial and legislative. Committee members include federal, state, and local representatives throughout the state. Members are cognizant of enforcement, treatment, prevention, education, adjudication, corrections, and justice system improvements.

All priorities chosen for Nevada's Byrne grant funding are directly related to one or more of the National Drug Control Strategy priorities. Nevada's priorities are as follows:

1. Targeting Nevada's Drug Trade: This priority area includes activities to address the drug trade's sources, management structure, processing and transportation systems. Goals include taking drugs off the street, disrupting major drug-trafficking organizations, seizing the assets of traffickers, discovering and dismantling clandestine methamphetamine laboratories and marijuana grows, identifying gang members and the violent crime associated with the drug trade.

This priority relates to the ONDCP priority III - Disrupting the Market:
Attacking the Economic Basis of the Drug Trade

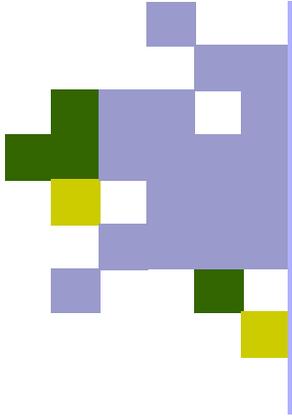
2. Education and Prevention: Despite the efforts of well-funded legalization groups, Nevada is one of four states which defeated the legalization of possession and use of marijuana in the 2002 Legislative Session. It is Nevada's intention to continue reinforcing a climate of social disapproval of drug use and gang affiliation. Activities in this priority area include: drug testing programs; community action programs; drug and gang prevention and education programs; information sharing; and coordination among agencies to facilitate intervention activities.

This priority relates to the ONDCP priority I - Stopping Use Before It Starts:
Education and Community Action

3. Treating Nevada's Addiction: Drug use and addiction is more than just a devastating disease of the brain. It is linked to criminal behavior, irresponsible sexual behavior, injuries, suicide attempts, HIV infection, school drop outs, fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) births, gang affiliation and death. It is estimated in 2003 there were 145,786 Nevadans abusing or dependent on drugs and/or alcohol. The Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse reports that Nevada has resources to meet only 10% of the treatment needs within the state.

Activities in this priority area will encompass alternative sentencing programs, programs to identify and direct individuals into drug treatment, aftercare programs, mandatory drug testing, and special emphasis on programs that create a liaison between law enforcement, courts, faith communities and health care providers.

This priority relates to the ONDCP priority II - Healing America's
Drug Users: Getting Treatment Resources Where They Are Needed



SECTION V

SELECTED PROGRAMS

*Office of Criminal Justice Assistance
555 Wright Way
Carson City Nevada 89710*

Programs Designed to Target The Domestic Sources of Controlled And Illegal Substances

National Priority - Disrupting The Market: Attacking the Economic Basis of the Drug Trade

BYRNE PURPOSE AREA(S) - #2 (approved 1987)

BYRNE PURPOSE AREA(S) - #3 (approved 1999)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As top priority areas for Nevada Byrne funding, the concept of combining resources from several jurisdictions to disrupt major drug-trafficking organizations has proven to be extremely successful. Both urban and rural areas benefit from combined efforts of local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. Much of the public land in Nevada is remote and relatively uninhabited. Nevada's law enforcement agencies work in cooperation with federal agencies to operate marijuana eradication and suppression programs throughout the state. Task forces are active in 15 of Nevada's 17 counties and also assist the State of California in a task force at South Lake Tahoe.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

- A. Case Information:
 - 1. Number of cases initiated during year
 - 2. Number of cases turned over to other agency
 - 3. Number of cases pending, closed
- B. Property Information:
 - 1. Property Seized (money, vehicles, weapons, other)
 - 2. Property Forfeited (dollar values)
- C. Drug Information:
 - 1. Drug purchased
 - 2. Amount seized
- D. Clan Lab Information:
 - 1. Number of labs investigated
 - 2. Number of labs dismantled

EVALUATION:

An evaluation was conducted on Purpose Area 2 in 1998. The State of Nevada is requesting a waiver on an evaluation at this time.

The State of Nevada is requesting a waiver be granted for Purpose Area 3.

Programs to Identify and Meet the Treatment Needs of Adult and Juvenile Drug- and Alcohol-dependent Offenders

National Priority - Healing America's Drug Users: Getting Treatment Resources Where They Are Needed

BYRNE PURPOSE AREA(S) - #13 – Approved 1991

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

These programs are committed to helping persons newly released from prison, jail or who have had past involvement with the criminal justice system. They strive to address not only the disease of addiction, but also the issues these individuals must deal with if they are to successfully reintegrate into society. Through the operation of residential facilities and outpatient clinics to provide additional support for clients, the program attempts to restructure the lives of these persons.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

1. Number of children/youth funded
2. Number of adults funded
3. Number of institutional-based programs
4. Number of community-based programs
5. Number of drug or alcohol-focused programs

EVALUATION:

The State of Nevada requests a waiver for this purpose area at this time.

Programs Designed to Provide Alternatives to Detention, Jail and Prison

National Priority - Healing America's Drug Users: Getting Treatment Resources Where They are Needed

BYRNE PURPOSE AREA(S) - #20 – Approved 1999

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

By maintaining justice court alternative sentencing departments, drug, alcohol and domestic violence offenders will be supervised by Court probation officers under reciprocal agreements. This supervision will allow pretrial defendants and those convicted of misdemeanor offenses the opportunity to remain in their communities and will encourage them to seek appropriate treatment, counseling and employment. The adult programs assist clients in acquiring high school equivalency diplomas and developing job-search skills. They provide outpatient groups as well as counselor/client individual counseling, anger management, substance abuse counseling or placement in an appropriate treatment facility.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

- A. Number of probations supervised
- B. Number of drug tests administered
 - 1. Number of positives
 - 2. Number of revocations
- C. Number referrals to outside services

EVALUATION:

The State of Nevada requests a waiver for this purpose area at this time.

Law Enforcement and Prevention Programs That Relate to Gangs or to Youth Who Are Involved in or Are at Risk of Involvement of Gangs

National Priority - Disrupting The Market: Attacking the Economic Basis of the Drug Trade
National Priority - Stopping Use Before It Starts: Education and Community Action

BYRNE PURPOSE AREA(S) - #24 – Approved 1992

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Programs that develop and/or implement law enforcement and prevention initiatives aimed at preventing, and responding to gang-related crime in Nevada. Five key strategies are community mobilization, providing youth opportunities and education, suppressing gang violence, providing social interactions and street outreach, and facilitating organizational change and development.

The program not only addresses gang members, but reaches out to the community to aide in the education of gang crime/violence in their community. Crime watch clubs and training programs have been established in elementary and middle schools in high gang crime areas. These clubs have resulted in a 50% decrease in student fights and gang-related incidents at schools.

Recognizing gang related issues and crime enforcement are only segments in the totality of multiple factors affecting quality of life issues in communities, Nevada has actively had these communities collaborate for resolutions. This collaboration has enabled gang units to positively impact gang crime on several fronts, and is an excellent example of agencies/communities working together to ensure a common goal of improving the quality of life in Nevada.

During the period of 2000 through 2002 this program was responsible for the following statistics:

Performance Measures	2000	2001	2002
Number of Offenders Arrested for Gang-Related Offenses	968	1326	1174
Number of Offenders Prosecuted for Gang-Related Offenses		42	28

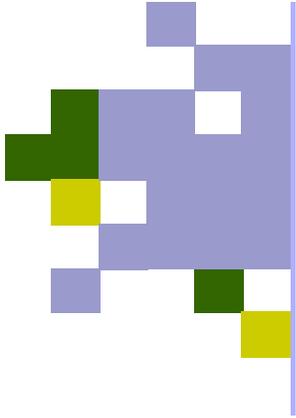
PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

The following performance measures will be collected relating to this program:

1. Number of offenders arrested for gang-related offenses;
2. Number of offenders prosecuted for gang-related offenses;

EVALUATION:

The State of Nevada's target date for completion of an evaluation on Purpose Area 24 will be 2008.



SECTION VI

COORDINATION EFFORTS

*Office of Criminal Justice Assistance
555 Wright Way
Carson City Nevada 89710*

The exploding population in Nevada is placing increased pressure on law enforcement, court systems, parole/probation, prosecutors and corrections. Treatment availability falls short in all areas. The problems of substance abuse will only grow with population increase.

Substance abuse remains one of many responsibilities in a number of agencies and jurisdictions. With various programs spread throughout different agencies, it is difficult to effectively coordinate the effort and identify potential gaps in service. The coordination problem is further complicated because a number of related programs and efforts have similarly related problems and objectives.

Adding to this complication is the fact that many local agencies receive direct grants from OJP unbeknownst to the SAA. At the state level there are several agencies administering the various OJP grants, which also makes coordination efforts more difficult. However, coordination and cooperation among the disciplines of enforcement, treatment, education and prevention has always been a major requirement of the Nevada SAA for projects funded with Byrne grant funds. Every application for funding must address how they will work with various agencies to ensure a comprehensive approach and a greater likelihood of success in addressing the problem of substance abuse and violent crime.

The evolution of collaboration in Nevada among health professionals, educators, courts and law enforcement is becoming a reality. Not only are more projects becoming multi-jurisdictional among sub-grants, but the state administering agencies for various grants are communicating and coordinating grant funds to support a number of programs. It has become increasingly clear that collaborative, community and statewide efforts are essential if we are to create the positive, supportive and nurturing environments that will, in turn, discourage alcohol and drug abuse and other social problems.

The Department of Public Safety, Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (SAA), interacts with the Department Human Resources, the Department of Education, the Department of Corrections, the Attorney General's Office, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the State Pharmacy Board, and the divisions of the Department of Public Safety such as; the Highway Patrol, Criminal History Repository, and the Division of Parole and Probation. We have always believed it is necessary to

maintain open communication and information sharing to effectively perform the functions of the division.

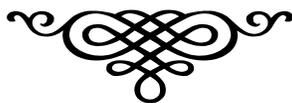
It is not uncommon for four agencies to be involved in narcotic task force programs. For example, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and the Nevada Highway Patrol have established a highway interdiction program where the two agencies coordinate their investigations and often include one or more federal agencies. Not only do they cover the highways in Clark County, they are also responsible for buses, package delivery services, trains, and occasionally airports. The agencies have an agreement with the U. S. Drug Enforcement Agency and U. S. Customs Service whereby DEA will be responsible for the federal prosecution of interdiction cases and the coordination of controlled deliveries, and the U. S. Customs Service will coordinate and conduct investigations pertaining to interdictions originating from foreign countries and those having a nexus with the U. S. border. In the case of suspected terrorism connections, the FBI is contacted. This coordination has worked extremely well and accounts for the tremendous success of the highway interdiction program. Although budget cutbacks have made it difficult, the program has managed to successfully meet and exceed their objectives annually.

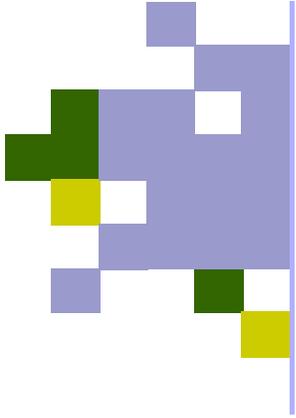
The gang task forces work collaboratively with several agencies to achieve their project success. A key program provider of delinquency and violence prevention programs for youth is the Boys & Girls Clubs throughout Nevada. The Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice Services, the Clark County School District Police Department Gang Unit, Clark County Department of Parks and Community Services, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Gang Unit, North Las Vegas Police Department and the Nevada Highway Patrol are all active participants in the Clark County Juvenile Gang Task Force in southern Nevada. Through coordinative efforts, information sharing, and education, the task force has and will continue to solidify the cooperative relationships of multi-jurisdictional law enforcement agencies to maximize the use of the centralized gang database system. The facilitation and support of cooperative projects between members of the task force and other law enforcement agencies lays the foundation for cooperation and strengthens their collaborative capabilities. The program has implemented law enforcement and prevention programs which are low cost, highly replicable, and easily implemented.

Through the establishment of a southern Nevada gang repository and centralized gang database, Nevada and California gang task forces will have access to information on gangs and gang members. This system solves the problem of identifying mobile gang members, enabling law enforcement agencies to easily share gang intelligence and accurate reporting of gang statistics. The southern task force provides training and issuing of passwords to participating agencies.

The coordination/collaboration efforts extend into the Byrne-funded treatment programs also. The North Star Treatment and Recovery Center Reach-In Program works in partnership with the Washoe County Sheriff's Office, providing formalized outreach and treatment services to the non-violent addicted offenders residing in the Washoe County Detention Facility. Working closely with other organizations, the counselors reach into the boundaries of the criminal justice system to provide a comprehensive biopsychosocial assessment specifically for those offenders who may be appropriate for treatment following release from jail. This program has proven extremely successful as the recidivism rates have shown.

These are just a few of the coordinated programs funded by the Byrne grant. OCJA believes the coordination efforts of the sub-grantees have been and will continue to be highly effective. The inter-agency communication continues to grow. It is not uncommon for OCJA staff to provide two agencies with information whereby they work collaboratively on their programs.





APPENDIX A

*Office of Criminal Justice Assistance
555 Wright Way
Carson City Nevada 89710*

NEVADA CRIME CLOCK - 2002 HIGHLIGHTS

One
INDEX CRIME OFFENSE
every 5 minutes, 20 seconds

One
VIOLENT CRIME
every 37 minutes, 55 seconds

One
PROPERTY CRIME
every 6 minutes, 13 seconds



One
MURDER
every 1 days, 23 hours

One
BURGLARY
every 27 minutes, 44 seconds

One
RAPE
every 9 hours, 25 minutes

One
LARCENY
every 11 minutes, 04 seconds

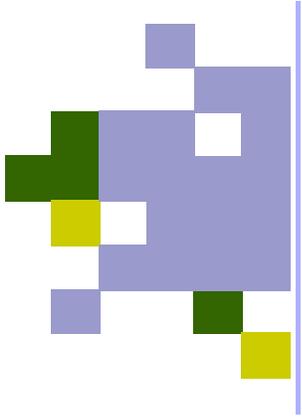
One
ROBBERY
every 1 hour, 42 minutes

One
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
every 30 minutes, 04 seconds

One
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
every 1 hour, 09 minutes

One
ARSON
every 13 hours, 54 minutes

The crime clock should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of UCR data, it is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the Index Offenses. This mode of display should not be taken to imply regularity in the commission of the Offenses, rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.



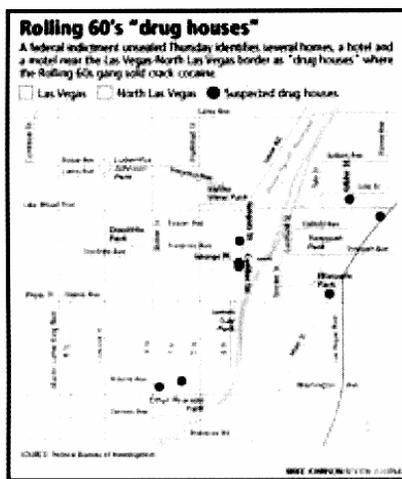
APPENDIX B

*Office of Criminal Justice Assistance
555 Wright Way
Carson City Nevada 89710*

Long indictment targets members of street gang

Culmination of two-year probe has all but destroyed Rolling 60s Crips, authorities say

By J.M. KALIL
REVIEW-JOURNAL



Click image for enlargement.
Graphic by [Mike Johnson](#).



Floyd Strickland
24-year-old accused of killing Jessie McFadden on May 3, 2002

Authorities said a street gang that has long terrorized a local neighborhood was dealt a major blow Thursday with the unsealing of a racketeering indictment charging its members with five murders and numerous other crimes.

The federal indictment charges 21 men with belonging to the Rolling 60s Crips, a gang that used violence and extortion to eliminate turf rivals and create fear among citizens to achieve its chief aim, trafficking crack cocaine in Las Vegas and North Las Vegas.

Authorities said the indictment, the culmination of an ongoing two-year probe, has all but destroyed the Rolling 60s' extensive criminal enterprise.

"They're pretty much a cancer in these communities, and our people have acted as surgeons to remove that



Keith Kelly
32-year-old is called "Key"



Todd Davis
30-year-old uses names "Demarlo
Clash" and "Demarlo Luscious"



Calvin Moten
32-year-old also known as "Mo-D"



Clarence Breland
29-year-old is known as "Lanod"

cancer," said Joe Forti, deputy chief of the North Las Vegas Police Department.

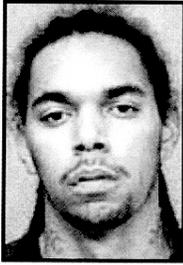
They also said the indictment should send a strong, clear message to gang members, as well as any aspiring hoodlums.

"This is an extremely hostile environment for gang activity," said Special-Agent-In-Charge Ellen Knowlton, head of the Las Vegas field office of the FBI. Knowlton described the probe as the most comprehensive criminal investigation of a gang ever conducted locally.

When a federal grand jury returned the lengthy indictment Tuesday, nine of the defendants were already jailed on unrelated state or federal charges. Five more were arrested Wednesday and Thursday. Authorities are still trying to locate and take the other seven into custody.

The Rolling 60s became widely known about 2 1/2 years ago when police implicated the group as one of two gangs responsible for a string of murders in the neighborhood along the border of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas.

Beginning with the February 2001 slaying of a church deacon unintentionally killed in a hail of gang crossfire, more than 15 murders and dozens of other nonfatal shootings along Martin Luther King Boulevard were tallied by police as casualties in a war between the Rolling



Henry Carr
24-year-old is known as "Hanco"

60s and the Gerson Park Kingsmen over drug-selling turf.

Many of those murders remain unsolved, and only two of the murders addressed in the indictment occurred in 2001, the bloodiest period of the dispute.



Jordan Crane
25-year-old uses the names "TD," "TP," and "Taderill"

Darreal "D-Locc" Biddle, 23, Kevin "House" Fleming, 31, and Myron "C-Blacc" Manghum, 20, are accused of killing Patrick Hawkins and Adrian Williams on Sept. 26, 2001 as a rite of gang initiation or to increase their stature in the gang. Biddle is also accused of killing Billy Rex Traver on Dec. 21, 1997.

Manghum also faces a murder charge in the May 3, 2002 death of Ernest Williams, and Floyd "Lil' L" Strickland, 24, is accused of killing Jessie McFadden on the same day.

Federal prosecutors have filed paperwork making the murder defendants eligible for the death penalty if they are convicted.

But Natalie Collins, a spokeswoman for the U.S. attorney's office in Las Vegas, said a decision has not yet been made as to whether prosecutors will seek capital punishment.

Residents of the neighborhood where the Rolling 60s are based met news of the indictment with cheers, saying they were glad gangsters were being taken off the street. But several expressed reservations, questioning what the real impact of the indictment would be.

"I'm afraid they'll just be locked up for awhile, and then get out again and do some more shootings," said Diana Collins, 41, who lives in an apartment complex at H Street and Doolittle Avenue that she and other residents said is controlled by a Rolling 60s rival. "Anyway, while they're gone, someone else will just move in and take over."

The type of indictment handed down this week is known as a RICO indictment. It charges the 21 defendants with participating in a Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organization that operated eight "drug houses" between

1992 and this year.

The defendants, all between 19 and 34 years old, each face between three and 19 charges, with most of the crimes related to racketeering and drug sales. Collins said another 17 members of the Rolling 60s were indicted on similar charges earlier in the investigation, and that 11 of them have already been convicted.

Although this week's indictment accuses the men primarily of trafficking in crack cocaine, it alleges the Rolling 60s also sold PCP, marijuana and guns. The indictment also charges some members with armed robberies, attempted murders, an arson and the transportation of a Las Vegas girl to Salt Lake City for prostitution.

Seven of the men charged are identified in the indictment as the Rolling 60s' "O.G.s" or "Original Gangstas," the leaders of the gang, with the rest identified as "Y.G.s" or "Young Gangstas." One of the two youngest defendants, Louis Sims Clark Jr., who used the moniker "Lucifer," is referred to in the indictment as a "B.G." or "Baby Gangsta."

Authorities are seeking the public's assistance in catching the seven outstanding suspects, but urged caution if any of them are spotted.

"We consider them to be armed and extremely dangerous," Knowlton said.

The seven missing suspects are Strickland, one of the murder suspects; Henry Carr, 24, who is known as "Hanco"; Jordan Crane, 25, who uses the names "TD," "TP," and "Taderill"; Todd Davis, 30, who uses the names "Demarlo Clash" and "Demarlo Luscious"; Clarence Breland, 29, who is known as "Lanod"; Calvin Moten, 32, also known as "Mo-D"; and Keith Kelly, 32, who is called Key.

Anyone with information can contact the FBI at 385-1281. Tipsters who wish to remain anonymous can call CrimeStoppers at 385-5555.

The case was investigated by a task force that included FBI agents, detectives from the police departments for Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson, and agents with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

Police tell of gang warning signs

Meeting with northwest residents becomes tense when subject shifts to 311 Boyz

By FRANK CURRERI
REVIEW-JOURNAL



At a meeting between police and northwest Las Vegas residents Tuesday, Madonna Hernandez asks if she should be worried about gangs at Centennial High School, where her child is a freshman.
Photo by K.M. Cannon.

Police met with northwest Las Vegas residents Tuesday evening to discuss why people join gangs and the warning signs parents should look for.

But while police experts profiled many different types of gangs, their audience wanted information about one group -- the 311 Boyz.

Some asked whether their children were safe at Centennial High School, where some 311 Boyz have attended classes.

Police said they were.

"The activity that we're investigating now is all off-campus," Sgt. Dave Stansbury said during the meeting at the northwest command center on Cheyenne Road.

Other audience members questioned why the names and mug shots of 311 Boyz have been featured in newspapers and on television news.

These speakers, who included family and friends of 311 Boyz, said the publicity would make it harder to get a fair trial for nine youths charged in a July incident that left a fellow teen seriously injured.

Others in the audience challenged authorities to explain what makes the 311 Boyz an official "gang," as opposed to

a group of juveniles who hang out together and get into trouble.

As tension in the room of 80 or so people mounted, police said they could not talk much about their case against the 311 Boyz because the key details will be revealed in court.

"This is not going to turn into an argument," Capt. Al Salinas, commander of the northwest precinct, told the few who challenged his officers for more information. "There are certain circumstances that are not going to be discussed here tonight.

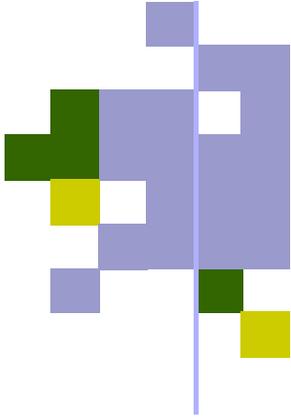
Ashley Miller, a senior at Centennial, said the teens are facing too harsh a penalty.

"It was a few kids that made a really bad mistake," Miller told the crowd. "It doesn't mean they're really bad people. They just made a mistake. This is not a gang. It's a group that hung out."

Sheriff Bill Young said there are far more violent and threatening gangs in the valley and dubbed the 311 Boyz a "minor league" gang.

But Young said he watched videotapes in which the teens beat people with hammers and wrenches, and he has no doubt they were appropriately charged.

"They committed felonies, and I will argue with anyone about this," Young told the audience. "I don't care who doesn't like it."



APPENDIX C

*Office of Criminal Justice Assistance
555 Wright Way
Carson City Nevada 89710*

The Office of Criminal Justice Assistance was fortunate to assemble a committee composed of federal, state and local representatives who are leaders in their fields. Their assistance with this project was crucial to its swift completion and accuracy. The committee consisted of:

Advisory Board Members

Daniel Bogden, U.S. Attorney
United States Attorney's Office

Dorothy B. North, CEO
Vitality Center

Phil Brown, Chief
DPS Investigations Division

Sharyn Peal, Education Consultant
Department of Education

Jackie Crawford, Director
Department of Corrections

Fritz Reese, Assistant Director
Clark County Juvenile Justice Services

James Enearl, Judge
Justice Court of East Fork Township

Alan Rogers, Chief
DPS Technology Division

Denise Everett, Director
Frontier Recovery Network

Ron Skinner, Sheriff
Pershing County Sheriff's Dept. and
President, NV Sheriffs & Chiefs Assn

Brett Kandt, Executive Director
Advisory Council for Prosecuting
Attorneys

Ron Titus, Director
Administrative Office of the Courts

Sheila Leslie, Specialty Courts Coord.
Second Judicial Court and
State Legislator

Amy Wright, Chief
Parole & Probation

Keith MacDonald, Executive Secretary
State Pharmacy Board

Charles Hank, Lieutenant
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Dept.

Richard Marshall, Assistant Sheriff
Nye County Sheriff's Office

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